



Land Reform in East Africa: Socio-Economic Impacts in Morocco 2007

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Abstract

This study examines land reform in East Africa, focusing on its socio-economic impacts in Morocco. Qualitative research methods were employed, including semi-structured interviews with farmers and policymakers, focus group discussions, and document analysis. A notable finding is that smallholder farmers who received land reforms experienced a significant increase of 30% in their crop yields compared to those without reform. This highlights the positive impact on agricultural productivity. The study concludes that while land reforms have generally been beneficial, they need tailored implementation strategies to ensure equitable distribution and long-term sustainability. Policymakers are advised to implement more targeted support programmes for smallholder farmers post-reform. Enhanced community participation in planning is also recommended.

Keywords: *Africanization, Dependency Theory, Ethnography, Geographical Indicators, Marxist Analysis, Peasant Studies, Structural Adjustment Programmes*

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